AILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

...on R'y & Navigation Co.
OLUMBIA DIVISION.

FOR PORTLAND	LEAVES SAN FRANCISCO
12 MIDNIGHT	AT 10 A. M.
West'day Feb	4 Columbia Tuesday Feb 3
Monday Fe	6 Oregon Sat'day Feb 8
Saturday Fe	14 Oregon Friday Feb 13
Thursday Fe	19 Columbia Wed'day Feb 18
Tuesday Feb	24 Queen Monday Feb 23
Sund'y Mid	1 Oregon Saturday Feb 28
	Columbia Thursday Mch 5

...reserved to change steamers or sailing days.

RAIL DIVISION.
...er steamer connecting with Atlantic Express ...sh st. wharf Portland daily at 5 10 P M.
Express arrives at Portland daily at 9 10 A. M.
...Line Passenger Trains run daily con- ...t Wallula Junction and Huntington for all ...ast.
...gh Sleeping Cars—Pullman Palace Draw- ...Sleeping Cars between Portland and St. Paul ...ell Bluffs
...rant Trains leave East Portland at 6.30 A.M. ...ve at 7 10 P M daily
...rant Sleepers are run through to St. Paul ...ell Bluffs without change.

...E COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY
...aves Portland for Dalles at 7 A. M.
...rives at Portland from Dalles at 5 P M

...rtland	Mo.	Tu.	Wed	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
...Lewis	8 AM	8 AM	8 AM	8 AM	8 AM	8 AM
...	7 AM		7 AM		7 AM	
	6 AM			6 AM		7 AM

...OW GAUGE DIVISION, EAST SIDE,
...ween PORTLAND and WEST STAYTON,
...via O & C. R. R. to Woodburn.
For West Stayton leave Portland at 7.30 A. M.
...ays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
...nnville (via Lebanon Junction) leave Port- ...P M, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
WEST SIDE.
...N PORTLAND SHEDIAN AND AIRLIE
...via O & C. R. R. to Whites
...ortland at 8 A. M. Returning, leave Airlie ...and at 5 A. M.
...for all points on Narrow Gauge Division will ...and forwarded by the O & C. R. R. East- ...ble Divisions, respectively
...eral Offices cor. Front and D Sts.
...SCOTT, JOHN MUIR,
...ger. Traffic Manager.
...KER, A. L. MAXWELL,
...t & Pass. Agt. Ticket Agent.

...AT OVERLAND ROUTE.

...ern Pacific Railroad.

...test Line to Chicago & the East.
...rict Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, ...as, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Hannibal, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, ...incinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast,
VIA
...T. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

Is the ONLY Line Running
Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c),
Luxuriant Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge),
Washington and Oregon Points
To the East
ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.
SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ
Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.
...is the only line running through emigrant ...om Portland.

...ortland at 5.30 P. M. daily, arrive at Min- ...r St. Paul 12.30 P. M., fourth day.
PACIFIC DIVISION
...aves Front and G daily 9:25 A. M., arrive ...ma 6:05 P. M., connecting with Co's boats for ...ay Puget Sound.
...S. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
...CHARLTON, Gen'l West'n Pass. Agent, ...No. 2 Washington st., Portland.

LAND TO CALIFORNIA
VIA
...gon & California R. R.
And Connections.
...an Francisco $30; to Sacramento $20
...nections made at Ashland with stages of ...nia and Oregon Stage Company.

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
...EN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND,
Mail Train.
East Side Division.

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.	
7.30 A. M. Ashland	4 45 A. M.	
8 45 P. M. Portland	4 20 P. M.	
Albany Express Train.		
LEAVE.	ARRIVE.	
4:00 P M Lebanon	9:20 P M.	
4 45 A. M. Portland	10 10 A. M.	

...Palace Sleeping Car leaves Portland Mon- ...days. Returning leaves Ashland Tues- ...days.
...R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the ...ns on the East Side Div from foot of N St.

West Side Division.
...N PORTLAND and CORVALLIS
Mail Train.

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.	
8:00 A. M. Corvallis	4.30 P. M.	
8.30 A. M. Portland	5.30 P. M.	
Express Train.		
LEAVE.	ARRIVE.	
5:00 P M. McMinnville	8:00 P. M.	
8 45 A. M. Portland	8.30 A. M.	

...ets for sale and baggage checked at Com- ...own office, cor Stark and Second streets. ...principal points in California can only be ...d baggage checked at company's office, ...F and Front Sts., Portland. Oregon. ...ill not be received for shipment after five ...on either the East or West Side Divisions.
...ILER, R. KOEHLER,
...ger. G P & Pass. Agent.

R. R. R. CE,

...rs years at 37 Court Place now at
...rket Street, Louisville, Ky
...ard and Fourth,
...ndorsed and legally qualified physicians and the ...nd, as the persons with proven
...ld and SEXUAL DIS-
...eases,
...isorders and Impotency,
...of carelessness in youth sexual excesses in ma- ...ture years and producing some of the fol- ...g: Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Pim- ...on the Face, Aversion to Society, Nervous- ...of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, Re-producing ...ence or Offspring, are thoroughly and perma- ...ly cured by PELLIS powerful, safe and cer- ...and from the graves. Counterfeits, ...Similitudes, Quackish Nostrums, &c., pro- ...se to cure diseases, quickly cured.
...Patient that simply state which particular ...ease of diseases, and treating thousands annu- ...ly, guarantees a perfect cure in this behalf. ...Persons to any state. When it is however cut to ...the worst cases, medicines can be sent privately ...by mail or express anywhere.
Guaranteed in all Cases
...taken.
...Write personally or by letter free and invited. ...Consultation and correspondence strictly confidential.

PRIVATE COUNSELOR
...Sent to any address securely sealed, for thirty ...Should be read by all. Address as above, ...hours A.M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 9 to 5 P.M.

T ENGLISH REMEDY
Is a certain cure for NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST MANHOOD, Premature Decline, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Nervousness, and all the evil effects of youth or of follies and excesses.
DR. MIETTE, who is a regular physician, graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, will agree to forfeit $1,000 if he cannot, (under his special advice and treatment,) cure any case. Price, $1.50 a bottle, four times the quantity, $5. Sent to any address, confidentially. MIETTE, M. D., 11 Kearney st., S. F. Pamphlet and list of questions.
SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE to any one applying by letter, stating age and sex. Strict secrecy in regard to all actions.

ASK FOR
BROOKS'
Soft Finish as well as Glace Spool Cotton.
Experienced operators on all sewing machines recommend it. For sale by all dealers. PACIFIC COAST AGENCY, 115 Pine st. San Francisco Cal

B.B.B.
Takes no other nourishment. It agrees with him perfectly, writes a mother Hundreds of similar testimonials from reputable physicians the whole U.S. testify to the worth of B.B.B. FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS unequaled. Best food in health or sickness. Send for illustrated Book sent free. KIM BALL CO., Racine, Wis. ...ation on receipt of three 2c stamps.

HARD, MEDIUM & SOFT SEINE TWINE, COTTON ROPE &c. MANUFACTURED BY ARMS, WARD'S EDGLADS ADAPTED TO THE SOUTHERN TRADE. ...PRICE LIST FREE. ESTIMATE. ...WARD & BRO. BALTIMORE, MD.

! WOOD! WOOD!
...per load—from WELLER'S MILL ...ill or in the box at Rose Saloon will ...ended to.
W. S. M. L. & M. CO.

Morning Oregonian.

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BUSINESS SPECIALS

EUGENE D WHITE, 208 st at, General Insurance Agent, Fire and Accident, Real Estate and Money Broker, Commissioner of Deeds for all States and Territories, Notary Public.

WOODARD, CLARKE & CO., Druggists, First and Alder, under the town clock.

NEW YORK JEWELRY CO., 107 First street, Portland, Or

G. SCHINDLER & CO'S Furniture and Carpet warerooms, 107 First street. Home manufactured Furniture. All the latest designs

WILEY B. ALLEN'S MUSIC STORE. Wholesale and retail. Pianos and Organs.

A. ROBERTS, First and Alder, the leading Clothier and Hatter. First-class work.

IN THE PASTRY
IF
DR. PRICE'S
SPECIAL
FLAVORING
EXTRACTS
ARE USED.
Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., Flavor Cakes, Creams, Puddings, &c., as delicately and naturally as the fruit from which they are made.
FOR STRENGTH AND TRUE FRUIT FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE.
PREPARED BY THE
Price Baking Powder Co.,
Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.

DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated Liver Pills
In offering to the public *Dr C McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills*, as a remedy for *Liver and Bilious Complaints*, we presume no apology will be needed. The great prevalence of *Liver Complaints* and *Bilious Diseases of all kinds* throughout the United States, and particularly in the West and South, where, in the majority of cases, the patient is not within the reach of a regular physician, requires that some remedy should be provided that would not, in the least impair the constitution, and yet be safe and effectual. That such is the character of *Dr. C McLane's Liver Pills*, there can be no doubt. The great success which has invariably attended their use, will, we think be sufficient to convince the most incredulous. It has been our sincere wish that these Pills should be fairly tested, and stand or fall by the effects produced That they have been so tested and that the result has been in every respect favorable, we can learn of thousands to witness who have experienced their beneficial effects.

...DR. C McLANE'S LIVER PILLS are not held forth or recommended, (like most of the popular medicines of the day), as universal cure alls, but simply as a specific for *Liver Complaints*, and those symptoms connected with a deranged state of that organ.

THE ONLY GENUINE
McLANE'S PILLS
Are the Dr. C McLane's Liver Pills,
PREPARED BY
FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOPE!

Smith's Specific has cured my cancer, which was very bad. I am now in fine health, in every respect. It has gained 20 pounds since I began taking Swift's Specific.
MRS. BRADFORD Tiptonville, Tenn.

CANCER FOR MANY YEARS.—A servant has been afflicted for many years with cancer on her nose which resisted all sorts of treatment. She was induced to try Swift's Specific, and it has entirely cured her.
JOHN HILL, Druggist, Thompson, Ga.

NOSE EATEN OFF.—A young man near this town had an eating cancer on his face which had destroyed his nose and was eating toward his eyes. As a last resort I put him on Swift's Specific, and it has cured him sound and well. M F CUMLEY, M. D. Oglethorpe, Ga.

I have seen remarkable results from the use of Swift's Specific in cases of Blood Disease. It has cured several cases under my own eyes. REV. J. H. CAMPBELL Columbus, Ga.

Swift Specific is entirely vegetable and seems to cure cancers by forcing out the impurities from the blood. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO. Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. 157 & 159 W. Twenty-third street, New York.

SNELL, HILBISH & WOODARD, Agents for Portland, Or.

CAMERON'S CELEBRATED TEA
To prevent any evil results from exposure to malarial poisons or infectious diseases, fortify the system by the occasional use, say once a month, or oftener, if necessary, of Emil Frese's Hamburg, Tea.

To the use of Dr. Stenzel's Bitters, for the long and well established fact that they are not only a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Kidney and Stomach diseases, but are the best tonic and appetizer known. Physicians prescribe it. Druggists and dealers keep it. Ask your druggist for it. Take no substitute. Manufactured only by the Stenzel Medicine Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ASK FOR
COLLARS AND CUFFS
BEAR THE TRADE MARK
AND THE
FINEST GOODS EVER MADE.
All Linen both Linings and Exteriors
Ask for them.

Business 10 cents and the address of an eastern friend to this office for a copy. The best medium to circulate in the east.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Passes the Inter-State Commerce Bill.

PROVISIONS OF THE MEASURE

A Survey of Alaskan Waters Ordered - Geneva Swamp Understood to Escape with a Slight Penalty—Capital Notes

Senate

WASHINGTON, Feb 4—The chair laid before senate the president's message relating to Mrs Grant's offer of the government of the swords and other military and civil testimonials lately belonging to General Grant, and recommending congress to pass a bill to enable the president to place General Grant on the retired list.

Hoar, from the committee on privileges and elections, reported that the credentials of Evarts, newly-elected senator from New York, had been found defective, not being signed by the governor or countersigned by the secretary of state, when detailed proceedings of the legislature, which are furnished, are not necessary The credentials and the report were laid on the table, Hoar saying the deficiency would doubtless be supplied before Evarts' term should begin.

The senate, on motion of Cullom, resumed consideration of the inter-state commerce bill

THE BILL AMENDED AND PASSED

Van Wyck moved to modify the section that provides for the payment of necessary expenses of the commission, so as to cover only necessary traveling expenses He said there had been so much scandal connected with the expenses of committees, etc, and the treasury department had been so liberal that he (Van Wyck) thought the addition to the section of the words suggested was desirable

When the question had been put the presiding officer (Frye), after the usual pause, remarked "The chair has not heard any senator vote either aye or no, and is therefore in doubt" This brought a full vote, which was unanimous for Van Wyck's motion

Saulsbury submitted an amendment, providing that no right of action at present allowed by law should be denied after the passage of the bill under consideration, but Wilson proposing an amendment of similar tenor, and somewhat more comprehensive, Saulsbury withdrew his amendment and Wilson's amendment was agreed to.

Saulsbury, in some remarks on the bill, said he had never seen any good come of commissioners. What had the civil service commission ever accomplished"

Plumb remarked that what it had accomplished would, to a democrat's apprehension, be much more apparent in about forty days than it had ever been before.

The bill having been perfected, it was reported to the senate from committee of the whole, read the third time and passed—yeas 4, nays 12

THE SILVER QUESTION

The chair laid formally before the senate the Texas Pacific railroad land forfeiture bill. Morrill moved to lay it aside, in order to take up the house bill for retirement and recoinage of "trade dollars." (The bill, as amended by the senate, provides also for the suspension of coinage of the standard silver dollar.)

The senate, by a vote of 37 yeas to 22 nays, decided to take up the last named bill.

Ingalls moved to strike out the fifth section, which is the section suspending the coinage of the standard dollar, and Morrill then addressed the senate on the bill. He did not feel that the government is under the slightest legal or moral obligation to redeem the trade dollar, and he had with some reluctance consented to the measure, in order to relieve the country from at least one of the embarrassing incidents which surround the silver question He spoke of the danger of silver coin alone suddenly becoming standard money of the United States, and of the rapid increase of silver certificates, which he characterized as a queer form of paper money, and the most expensive paper currency ever invented In conclusion Morrill said: "I do not wish to demonetize silver, or reduce the amount in circulation, but I would make it safe and practicable to increase the amount held in our financial institutions, as well as in the hands of the people. The present bill and amendments are intended to provide against any untoward combination or event that shall leave us with only one of the precious metals to support our standard money. We greatly need them both. It may be far off, it may never happen, but if we can't be at any time driven to the single silver standard of silver it would be a great disaster, affecting the value of all property and all investments, but should it ever happen it would strike with the greatest severity upon the workingmen of the country, who would suddenly find their wages largely reduced by the cheaper mode of legal tender payment. Employes of the United States are better paid than in any European country, and the London *Times*, in speaking on this subject September 11, 1883, says, with regard to the remuneration of labor, assuming the produce of labor to be 100: In Great Britain 56 parts go to the laborer, 21 to capital and 23 to government, in France 41 parts go to labor, 36 to capital and 23 to government, in the United States 72 parts go to labor, 23 to capital and 5 to government. This shows that for any depreciation of the currency that may at any time arise the laboring men of the country must bear the brunt of the loss."

After short speeches by Beck and McPherson the debate on the bill closed for the day. It will be unfinished business to-morrow.

Blair made two unsuccessful attempts during the day to secure consideration of the anti-foreign contract labor bill

After an executive session the senate adjourned.

House

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—A session was ordered for to-night, and then the house went into committee of the whole, Hammond in the chair, on the river and harbor bill. The entire session was chiefly devoted to debate on the river and harbor bill. Recess until 8 o'clock

At 8 o'clock the house went into committee of the whole to continue consideration of the river and harbor bill Less than eighty members were in attendance at the beginning of the session Late, no quorum being secured, the house adjourned

THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL

Provisions of the Measure Passed by the Senate and Now Ready for the House

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—As passed by the senate the inter-state commerce bill provides for a commission, to be composed of nine members, one from each judicial circuit of the United States, to hold office for six years, except that of those first appointed, three shall hold office two years only, and three others four years only Vacancies are to be filled by the president. Not more than five commissioners shall belong to one political party. The duties of the commission are defined to be the exercise of powers and duties granted by the bill, "pertaining to the methods and regulation and operation of all transportation companies engaged in inter-state commerce," and to take into consideration and investigate all the various questions relating to commerce between states, especially in the matter of transportation, "so far as may be necessary to establish a just system of regulation for government of the same" The salary of the commissioners is fixed at $7500, and they are authorized to appoint a secretary at $4500 All necessary traveling expenses are to be paid by the government, and witnesses summoned before the commission are to be paid the usual fees. The commission has power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, "and to require the production of all books, papers, contracts and documents, or properly certified abstracts thereof relating to the matter under consideration." It is authorized to require inter-state transportation companies to furnish annual reports, giving full information as to their financial condition, cost of property, number of employes, salaries, etc. It shall report annually to the secretary of the interior The commission shall, during the first year, investigate and report on the subject of maximum and minimum charges, "pooling," "watering" stocks, unjust discrimination, etc.

THE IMPORTANT SECTIONS.

The most important sections are in substance as follows

Sec. 3. If any transportation company engaged in inter-state commerce shall collect more than a reasonable rate of compensation for transportation or handling freight, said company shall be deemed guilty of extortion, which is declared a misdemeanor

Sec. 4. Every transportation company engaged in inter-state commerce shall, by rebate or other device, charge any person greater compensation than another for like service, or shall neglect or refuse to furnish the same facilities for carriage and handling of freights to one person that is at the time furnished any other person under similar circumstances, such company shall be deemed guilty of unjust discrimination, which is declared a misdemeanor

Sec. 5 provides that if complaint is made to the commission charging any transportation company with extortion or unjust discrimination the company shall have reasonable time to answer the charge, and if it make reparation for the injury done and the complaint is withdrawn, the complaint shall be dismissed If the company shall not satisfy complaint within a reasonable time and it shall appear that the charges made are true, the commission shall notify the company to discontinue the practice complained of and pay the complainant the damages fixed by the commission

MODE OF PROCEDURE

Sec. 9 Provides that if any transportation company engaged in interstate commerce shall refuse to pay damages assessed, and to desist from further violation, the commission shall certify the facts to the United States district attorney, whose duty it shall be to commence proceedings to recover damages assessed, or to compel the company to comply with the provisions of the act, and a circuit court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to try the cause, without regard to citizenship of the parties In case of failure to recover complainant shall pay costs of the suit, attorneys' fees excepted

Any transportation company convicted under the act shall pay for each offense a fine not exceeding $1000, and if any such company shall refuse to give information, or produce books, etc, shall, upon conviction be fined not to exceed $1000 for each offense.

Any such company, or any person or persons violating the provisions of the act, or attempting to obstruct the provisions thereof, shall, upon conviction, be fined not to exceed $1000

The route of a transportation company is by the bill made to include all railroad and water routes of a common line, and the term "transportation company" is defined to mean any corporation or individual owning, operating or using any railroad or any vessel, in whole or in part, or having the right to use the same, providing such company or individual is engaged in the transportation of freight from one state to another, whether by all rail or part rail and part water communication. It is also made applicable to all transportation companies carrying freights from one place in the United States through any foreign territory to any other place in the United States, or from any place in the United States to any place outside the United States All rights, actions and remedies already secured by law are continued in force. The bill being in its present form a substitute for the house bill, it now goes to the house.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS

EXPLORATION OF ALASKAN WATERS ORDERED

WASHINGTON, Feb 4—The secretary of the navy has authorized Lieut. Geo. M Stoney to make a further exploration of Alaskan waters The plan of the expedition is, in brief, that Lieutenant Stoney shall proceed to the Mare Island navy yard, and superintend the construction of a steam launch suitable for making the proposed explorations early in the spring. The expedition will start from San Francisco Its personnel will consist of Lieutenant Stoney, Passed Assistant Engineer Zane, Passed Assistant Surgeon Nash, and about ten more. These, together with the exploration launch, will be conveyed to the vicinity of Putnam river, in a schooner, and further explorations will be commenced. It is expected the expedition will continue for at least a year. Lieutenant Stoney will leave Washington Tuesday next for San Francisco to begin preparations for the expedition.

ALLEGED FINDINGS OF THE SWAIM COURT MARTIAL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—It is said to-day, upon authority of one of the counsel for General Swaim, that the findings of the court in his case are in substance as follows As to the first charge, viz., that of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st article, he was not guilty To the second charge, of conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, failing to report to the secretary of war his knowledge of alleged duplication of Colonel Morrow's pay accounts, the verdict is guilty, with a recommendation that General Swaim be temporarily suspended, on half pay. No information as yet obtainable at the war department as to the findings of the court.

THE MORROW COURT-MARTIAL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—In the Morrow court-martial to-day but two witnesses were examined, and their testimony confirmed the statement made for Colonel Morrow yesterday by his counsel, ex-Governor Boutwell. The latter submitted the case to the court, with his brief argument, contending that Colonel Morrow had acted in good faith in the whole matter, although he may have committed some errors, which he now regrets. The judge advocate made no argument, and the court took the matter under consideration.

COURT OF ENQUIRY APPOINTED

WASHINGTON, Feb 4.—Secretary Chandler has received a cable message from Rear Admiral English, commanding the European station, and saying he had appointed a court of inquiry to investigate the charges that certain officers of the United States ship Lancaster had publicly abused the secretary of the navy for having ordered the vessel to the Congo, and also saying the departure of the vessel from Villa, France, would, in consequence, be delayed several days

VIRGINIA'S CANDIDATE FOR THE CABINET.

WASHINGTON, Feb 4—At a meeting to-day of Virginia members-elect to the Forty-ninth congress, and the democratic executive committee of that state, resolutions were adopted endorsing Representative Barbour for the postmaster-generalship under the coming administration.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

THE PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL

WASHINGTON, Feb 4—The pension appropriation bill was reported back to the senate to-day by Senator Allison The senate committee on appropriations has stricken out the legislative feature of the house bill, which provides for the repeal of the statute authorizing pension attorneys to receive a fee of $2 50 It is understood a majority of the senate committee was in favor of the repeal of the statute, but deferred to the general sentiment of the senate, which is pronouncedly opposed to new legislation upon appropriation bills. The senate committee also struck out the provision which decreased the number of pension agencies from eighteen to twelve, and added $24,000 to the aggregate appropriation

THE SOUDAN

DISPATCH FIGHT NEAR SUAKIM

LONDON, Feb. 4—A special dispatch from Alexandria says: "Osman Digna's troops attacked a scouting force of British from the garrison at Suakim last night. Eight British were killed and several wounded."

Another Alexandria dispatch says the attack by Osman Digna's followers upon the scouting party of British cavalry proves to have been a very narrow escape from wholesale slaughter The British, in entering eighty men, were attacked by 5000 Arabs, mostly well mounted After severe fighting the British charged in a close column through the Arab lines, and succeeded in gaining shelter under the guns of Suakem The inhabitants of Ham lab fled to the bush upon the approach of the troops, leaving everything behind them. The hussars and the Egyptians then burned the village and captured camels and cattle belonging to the inhabitants When attacked on the return, the hussars and Egyptians were obliged to ride desperately eastward to the seacoast, and thence to Suakem. They were followed by hordes of rebels on camels. The rebel force is estimated at 50,000

It is believed the London government has received an important dispatch from Egypt which has not been circulated

Say maiden, with the raven hair
So beaut ful and lithe and tall
With eyes so bright and cheeks so fair,
Why let your teeth destroy, it all?
For they are dark, and feel the want
Of a soft brush and SOZODONT.

To Regain Health
Use Dr. Henley's Celery Nerve and Iron.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Dynamiters Attracting a Deal of Attention.

A SENSATION AT PITTSBURG.

Three Men Lynched a Iowa Many Persons Injured by a Train Accident in Colorado—Point on News Items, Etc.

PITTSBURG, Feb 4—The publication of a lengthy article in the *Chronicle-Telegraph* this afternoon, in which it was asserted that there was an organization of dynamiters in this city fully armed and waiting for a pretext for an outbreak, created great excitement among the mind and considerable alarm The story as published is as follows "Within the past two weeks information has been obtained piece by piece which shows that here in Pittsburg there is a smouldering volcano ready to break forth at any propitious moment. This information is to the effect that the dynamiters are armed and supplied with explosives and ready to cause an outbreak whenever a favorable opportunity is presented For several months a Russian and two Englishmen have been at work in Pittsburg and vicinity endeavoring to learn who is in sympathy here with the Irish dynamiters. Pittsburg for a long time has been the source of large revenue to the dynamiters. Men in the mills and miners who believe in the doctrine of annihilation have been liberal in donations for the cause and not from these men alone have the agents of the so called cause been received At least two men, who are famous the country over and who are worth millions, have furnished money in considerable sums One Pittsburg millionaire is referred to It is said that not only has he furnished money to English and French radicals, but also German extreme anarchists, who used the funds in the German resisting elections He evidently did not intend his money to go into the dynamite branch of politics, but a portion of it has drifted there nevertheless, for it has gone from the hands of one branch of the extremists to the other

NOT LABORING MEN

It must be understood, that although it is a fact of deadly truth and discontent among workmen, nine workingmen out of ten, even among those out of employment and in sore need of money, would scorn the idea of a socialistic movement, and be among the first to help suppress it. It is not this class who are feared. There are at this moment, however, several thousand men in this county who would not stop at anything which would carry out their ideas of the rights of the poor man to the possessions of the rich There have been no hesitation on their part to talk openly in meetings and the press. These men have gathered kindred spirits from Chicago, from the Hocking valley, and from the anthracite and bituminous coal miners of the western part of the state. These men have been drifting into the city singly and by pairs for a month or more They have come here, they say, for work, but in reality to take a hand any moment in plunder and revolt against the law that may be organized Within the past two weeks from 1000 to 1500 guns and revolvers have been received by men of this city Some came with money from Canada, others from western points, and some from eastern cities These arms have been put into the hands of only those characters known, and who can be relied on In addition to these arms a large amount of dynamite has been obtained by the revolutionists. Some of this was brought from other points, and some is made here by men who are not doing this work for the first time. This dynamite is stored in two or three secret magazines, which are only known to the leaders of the movement.

A BOLD ASSERTION

This sounds extravagant, and reads like a wild sensation perhaps, but is true, and is known to be true by persons who have interests at stake These men complain that they can not find work that they are suffering from hunger, and on this they claim they are justified in anything in a movement against mill owners and other capitalists Several of these men have been warned, or have discovered the condition of affairs in part, and have notified the police There is an uneasy, restless feeling among them, so true that it can be readily proved. The police have not been idle, but they have no results as yet. Ask for information, and they will tell you they know nothing about the matter. Some of them do not.

In this movement are all sorts of elements Germans, Russians, Italians, Swedes, Swiss, French socialists and revolutionists and Irish dynamiters have joined forces. There are English interests represented here by Irish dynamiters, and English representatives, too, and they know it. Two months ago local socialists were at swords' points with the anarchists, pure and simple now they are warm friends and allies, and have met together more than once. What has brought them together, unless it may be community of interests? These men are known and so are their records, and their recent movements are known also on the other side of the Atlantic Johann Most, the socialistic leader, was in the Hocking valley only a short time ago, and in council with revolutionists. He went into the Mahoning valley, where many thousand men will be thrown out of work by a shut down in the iron works in a few days He was in Pittsburg, too. He made no public speeches, but was satisfied with quiet conferences

SOCIALIST LEADERS INTERVIEWED.

Staub and Fricke, two of the most prominent socialists in the city, were seen to-night relative to the story Fricke assumed a mysterious air when approached, and refused to talk on the subject. Staub said the society was weak in this city, but he expected to see it greatly strengthened in a few weeks. He admitted that Carlo Berman of New York had been in the city for some time for the purpose of organizing an international society Further than this nothing could be learned.

THE DYNAMITERS

The Bullet still in Rossa's Back—Notes from the Old World

ROSSA'S CONDITION

NEW YORK, Feb 4—O'Donovan Rossa passed a comfortable night in Bellevue street hospital and this morning was allowed to leave his bed and promenade the ward and corridors A number of friends called The bullet is not yet extracted from his back. Rossa's office on Center street is open to-day and filled with his Irish friends, who were entertained by Rossa's secretary and factotum, Pat Joyce

ROSSA REMOVED

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—O'Donovan Rossa, at the suggestion of his wife, was removed from the Chambers street hospital to St Vincent hospital, which is under the charge of Sisters of Mercy There he was given a private room and made as comfortable as possible The bullet is still embedded in his back

MRS DUDLEY'S ANTECEDENTS

LONDON, Feb 4—Further investigation of Mrs Dudley's antecedents in England shows that when she learned she had been deceived by a mock marriage to a person in south England, she became mad, but declined to prosecute her betrayer. Persons intimately acquainted with her say her love for her daughter was so intense that for a long time after their deaths she daily visited their graves

A movement has been started in Nottingham to raise a national fund to defray the expenses necessary to Mrs. Dudley's defence. A circular is being distributed, urgently requesting the people of Great Britain to contribute to the fund to defend Mrs Dudley, that heroic Englishwoman who resolved to rid civilization of its greatest enemy. Every Englishman, the appeal declares, should be ready to afford Mrs Dudley every legal assistance

NOTES FROM LONDON

LONDON, Feb. 4—The man arrested at White Chapel Tuesday with Cunninghame's missing letter box is held as an accomplice in the Power explosion The police refuse to give his name Among his effects were several important clues to identify other accomplices, descriptions of two of whom have already been published by the police in order to facilitate the work of capture.

A policeman last night in Pimlico found a supposed dynamite machine, with a lighted fuse attached, lying near St. John's church in that place. He put out the fire in the fuse, immersed the apparatus in water and took it to the police station.

ENGLISH COMMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Commenting on the shooting of O'Donovan Rossa by Mrs. Ludley, the *Times* says: "This man, who se thoughts one would imagine rap from morning until night upon the methods of murder, at once places himself in the power of an unknown woman. He now chews the end of reflections, which must be bitter enough Mrs Dudley's act rivals that of Charlotte Corday."

The *News* says "Should the worst befall O'Donovan Rossa, it must be admitted no one has done more to deserve his fate, but if he were killed some other one would instantly spring up to take his place."

The *Standard* advises Parnell to take the fate of Rossa to heart It says stranger things have happened than that Parnell should find his Nemesis

SYMPATHY FOR ROSSA

PARIS, Feb 4—Rochefort publishes an editorial in *Platian-quant*, describing the sufferings of O'Donovan Rossa in English prisons and expressing the utmost sympathy with him in his present misfortune.

A DYNAMITE DISCOVERY

ROME, Feb 4.—A number of German and English speaking strangers recently visited a dynamite factory near Turin It is believed the explosives used in England were obtained there

DESTRUCTION OF DYNAMITERS.

LONDON, Feb 4.—It is stated in diplomatic circles that the governments of Russia and America are parleying in regard to a treaty for the extradition of dynamiters.

AID FOR THE DEFENSE

TORONTO, Ont, Feb 4—A subscription list for the defense of Mrs. Dudley, who attempted to shoot O'Donovan Rossa, has been opened here

THREE MEN LYNCHED

The Jefferson Murderers at Audubon, Iowa, Shot and Hanged

DES MOINES, Ia, Feb 4 This morning about 4 o'clock John A Smythe, John J Wilson and Cicero B Jefferson, murderers of Hiram Jefferson in April, 1883, were killed in or near the jail at Audubon, this state About 2 o'clock Sheriff Herbert and family, Deputy Sheriff Workman and J H Jenkins were sleeping upstairs in the jail, when they were awakened by raps at the front door The jail is a two-story brick on the north east corner of the square, but is the residence portion, but the jail proper is back and only one story in height. Inside is an iron cage, containing two cells. The sheriff went to the window and asked what was wanted The answer was "We want to see you" The sheriff inquired what was wanted of him, and the reply came "We want the Jefferson murderers" The sheriff looked out and saw what he estimated at 500 to 750 men gathered about the jail. He told them the prisoners were in his charge as an officer and he would not give up the keys, but would defend and protect the prisoners The answer was they did not propose to allow the prisoners to leave town in the night, as it was rumored that the sheriff contemplated removing them The sheriff told the crowd that if they would go away he would try to take the prisoners away in the day time, and would tell them it would be done, but would neither give up the keys or the prisoners.

A voice cried, "Herbert every man here is your friend, and we know your duty as well as you do, but we are here on business, and for business, and we want no fooling about it. We are no mob, but a body of determined citizens We come for the Jefferson murderers, and we are going to have them at whatever cost. We will not interfere with you unless compelled to do so, but we warn you no to resist"

THE MOB IN EARNEST

The sheriff stepped back, grabbed a fowling rifle, and commenced firing over the heads of the crowd, to frighted them and alarm the town, but the town was already on hand, and a bullet through the window glass where he was standing showed that the crowd meant business.

In a small room leading to the jail are stairs leading to the upper story, and this room is guarded by iron doors, and another one opens into the jail from the room. These were for the purpose of protecting the jail from without, but this time they protected the crowd and imprisoned the sheriff and deputies The officers attempted to open them, but the crowd drove rods into the keyholes and the doors were then secure.

The walls of the jail proper were then attacked with sledges, and soon a large hole was made Men rushed inside and fastened the other door, and the officers were powerless. There was a high board fence running through the court yard, and after the prisoners were captured Smyth and Wilson were hanged to stringers of the fence, boards being knocked off for the purpose Cicero, the son, was hanged to the band stand, about the center of the square. Smyth was killed by a bullet shot in his left eye Wilson had a bullet hole in the forehead, another in the face and several in the body.

A DESPERATE FIGHT TO DEATH.

Prisoners in jail with the victims say that about 2 o'clock they were awakened by the breaking in of the walls of the jail, and nine masked men stepped in. In the east cell, an iron cage, were sleeping Smyth, Wilson and another prisoner, and Cicero Jefferson and three others occupied the west cell Smyth and Wilson tried to barricade with bed clothes, but with sledge hammers and cold chisels the doors were broken down, and once in the corridor of the cage the padlocks were soon broken.

After the cells were open the crowd called the Jefferson murderers to come out. Smyth seized a broom handle and stuck one man, who fired at once, the ball striking Smyth square in the left eye, and he fell stone dead. Wilson backed in a corner of the cell, and said if he died he would die game, and grabbing a chair would strike at any one within reach Being driven from the corner with a crowbar he made a dash for the opening with the chair, but was foiled with a bullet. He kept up the fight until the third shot was fired, when he fell. Both bodies were then dragged from the cage through the hole in the jail wall, and while they were all gone, probably hanging the bodies to the fence stringer, Cicero breathed easier and thought they would not take him Prisoners with him told him if he had anything to say he would better say it He then told them that they committed the murder and his confession, as made when first arrested, was true Soon the crowd came back and told Cicero to come out He did so They threw a rope over his head, and that was the last they saw of him

ADDITIONAL FATALITIES.

The crowd that filled the jail was not a mob at all in the usual sense of the term, but a well organized body of deliberate men, who went quietly to work in a systematic manner, and accomplished their purpose without any unnecessary violence. They were all masked, and the party that did most of the shooting were apparently young men, but masked under the orders of a leader

Prisoners state that Smyth and Wilson have talked badly regarding some of the citizens, and frequently made threats of personal violence if they were liberated Only yesterday they boasted that when they were brought up for trial at Atlantic they would "spot all who testified against them, and, if released, would come back and ride through the streets of Audubon, striking terror into the hearts of its citizens

A coroner's jury was impaneled, and an inquest held. They returned a verdict to-night that Smyth and Wilson came to death by shooting, and Cicero by hanging, at the hands of unknown parties

ACCIDENTS.

SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED IN COLORADO.

GEORGETOWN, Colo, Feb 4—During a severe wind storm this afternoon the Colorado Central train for

The Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1885.

PROHIBITION LAST HIT

A letter to THE OREGONIAN from Hon. Alfred Waud, published yesterday, contained a strong appeal for submission to the people of an amendment of the constitution to forbid the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors within the state. The writer, to enforce attention, said: "There are multitudes of people who swelled the votes of the leading prohibitory parties in the late campaign, who will never vote again with either of those parties if they do not commit themselves in favor of a constitutional law." This probably, is overstated. Republicans to considerable numbers may withdraw for a time from co-operation with their party, if it do not pronounce for prohibition; but the desertion of party is not likely to suffer any serious impairment of strength by its refusal to accept prohibition as one of its objects.

It can hardly be supposed that no effort for prohibition has yet culminated in the nature of things it will continue during a number of years, since there are many who actually believe that it can be enacted and made effective. The effort will wear out in time, particularly in the west, where the population is of cosmopolitan character by itself. Failure and disappointment shall have shown that expectation formulated on the demand for prohibition are not to be realized, its advocates will be earnest, persistent and aggressive and, as they have votes, they will probably disturb many political calculations.

If the prohibitionists want an opportunity to vote upon an amendment, we see no reason why they should not have it. For though there appears to be no ground for supposing it would carry, the prohibitionists are not to be convinced on this point till they try it. And since we must have an end of it sometime, perhaps the legislature may as well take the introductory step now. Yet if a constitutional convention is to be called, prohibition might be referred to it, and in this way it might be got before the people sooner than by the circuitous method provided for carrying an amendment.

But the prohibitionists need not want either for constitutional convention or for constitutional amendment. The legislature already has all necessary power. It can enact prohibition right now. This fact seems to have escaped the observation of the prohibitionists. A statute would be in every way as effective as an amendment, and in certain ways more effective. If you have the amendment then you can do nothing until you have the statute to enforce it, and the statute without the amendment will be quite as effective as the statute with the amendment. That is, the amendment is not needed at all. It will effect nothing. Effort expended in this direction is really misdirected. It will be said, no doubt, that if prohibition can be fixed in the constitution it will be better "article than if sustained only by statute, because the constitution cannot be annulled as a statute can. But the constitutional enactment will depend at last for its force and effect upon enabling statutory enactments, so it comes down finally to the statutes, and to nothing else. Constitutional provision on the subject is wholly superfluous and unnecessary, of itself will be inoperative, and will do nothing towards settling the question. The whole matter, should a prohibition amendment be adopted, would rest still with the legislature and there is just where it rests now.

CALLBACKS AND BANK NOTES

A rather curious financial discussion has been going on between the New York *Times* and the New York *Sun* on the relative merits of the legal tenders and the national bank currency. The former paper, which seems to have decided objection to the legal tenders in the abstract, although it will take any quantity of them in the concrete said that the "there many elements of uncertainty, the most serious being the fact established by the supreme court, that the power of congress to issue them is practically discretionary, and the other fact that they are liable at any time to become redeemable in silver, now depreciated in value and sure to be fluctuating." If the latter were to say

In the legal currency with which it is proper to be compared and modified to achieve many advantages not belonging to any other form of currency, especially the one which is the basis of all currency of the whole country, it is certain that the public are used to it and like it and have the highest confidence in it.

A very proper reply to this argument was made by the New York *Sun* by referring to the simple fact that bank notes are redeemable in the very legal tenders which the *Times* considers so objectionable. A stream cannot be purer than its sources; and national bank notes cannot be more safe than the medium in which they are redeemed. But the *Sun*, which is almost as much prejudiced against the national bank currency as the *Times* is against legal tenders, omitted to state that the former has one quality that the latter is without. That is the capability of expanding or contracting its volume in accordance with the demands of trade. If business calls for more national bank circulation it can be taken out and if the requirements decrease it can be surrendered. On the other hand the changes in the volume of legal tenders will always be controlled by political considerations and will generally take place about three years after the demand for them has ceased.

It is justly remarked by the Pittsburg *Dispatch* that both these papers, and many others, seem unable to perceive what is the real fact, that the legal tenders and national bank currency are own features of an eminently successful currency system, in which each performs its function not well in the nature of the case, and that together they give us the best unexcelled by any column the country has ever known. The danger of its coming to a silver basis is a somewhat remote threat which is to be hoped congress may have sense enough to prevent.

THE MISSOURI LIFE

Speaking of the rejection of the Nicaragua treaty, the New York *Herald* asks: Are the English still our masters, whose leave we must ask before we dig a ditch at our own cost to give our ships a short way between our own ports?" That question may properly be put to the managers of the southern confederacy, under whose government we are now to live. It was the same confederacy whose votes defeated the Nicaragua treaty; and the New York *Herald* is one of the journals that continued their efforts to secure the rules of this same confederacy over the United States. It has been lauded by our confederate rulers that we can't dig that ditch without first getting the consent of England; and that consent is not to be given, because, as an English journal expresses it, England "was to carry out the enterprise herself. The same English journal expresses deep satisfaction that the new administration of this government will soon take up its duties, and compliments Mr. Cleveland by saying: "His administration will doubtless meet with favor in England and other foreign countries and thus retain the friendly relations enjoyed between the great American republic and foreign powers" that is, our national policy is to be asserted by the United States and the country will be subject to its confederate masters, who are to be subjects of their English masters." That is just what the rejection of the Nicaragua treaty means. It is not by any means the first alliance between the southern confederacy and England against the interests of the United States.

When our immigration report was published in the New York *Herald* it was with the comment that the immigration was in the most safe way trusted with the interests of the country—in the north. When the south makes progress in getting its population and wealth up to the standard of the north, then it will be time enough to talk of the south as the safe place for immigrants. Ships and railroads are stimulated or invented to carry settlers or bloody Kansas to the breadbasket of the country, but nothing can stimulate the south to the point of safety. That is a matter of time, and there is no method of acceleration. All that can be done is to help the south to the loss of its wish, by the prospect in his case is still less hopeful. This is the position of the rebel leaders, who regard the recent democratic victory as their own triumph. Their protestations of loyalty are little short of a mockery.

In an article in the British law journal *Solicitor's Journal* on the principles which underlie the "Federal government, Prof. A. V. Dicey thinks that the decision of the judiciary and its established practice of declaring acts of the legislature in conflict with the constitution as void, are the result of federalism; that is to say, that they would never exist in a federal state of conservative Americans will perhaps find curious confirmation of the truth of this suggestion in the fact that the further we go away from federalism—that is, the more centralized we become—the less willing the supreme court seems to be to exercise this function in critical cases.

No more astounding record of carelessness and illegality has been furnished than that contained in report of the special grand jury of Cook county, Illinois, which returned indictments against 219 judges of election in Chicago. One of the latest revelations is a sample of the whole. The people were called upon to vote for or against a special appropriation of $100,000 for the police department. This was declared carried, whereas, in fact, it was defeated by over 10,000 votes. The jury state that out of 171 precincts in Chicago seven only fail to show violations of the election laws in the November contest.

THE "EMBLETON'S" CREW.

A Court of Inquiry Exonerates the Master from Blame for their Death.

A court of naval inquiry in reference to deaths of the seamen on board the British bark Embleton was held at Astoria, before Vice-Consul Cherry, Captain Sterling, master of ship Monmouthshire, and Captain Semmler of the Perthshire, February 2 and 3. S. S. Smith clerk of the court. The findings of the court were as follows:

That the vessel left Fusanth with a cargo of coals for Acapulco, that during the passage the health of the crew was good; that the cargo was discharged by the crew, assisted toward the last by help from shore, on account of sickness among the crew, that most of the crew contracted the Mexican coast fever while in Acapulco, medical attendance being had from shore, most of the sick being convalescent when the ship left port.

That for nearly a month after leaving Acapulco the weather was mild and pleasant, and no particular hardships were experienced for fifteen days afterwards the weather was exceedingly boisterous and bitterly cold, and during this time the deaths and hardships occurred.

The court finds the crew contracted the fever at the unhealthy port, aggravated by excessive heat, inordinate use of fruit, and exposure by sleeping on deck, which was persisted in against the master's orders. That having to discharge the coal kept the men very dirty, and they made no great efforts afterward to keep themselves clean. During the fine mild weather experienced after leaving Acapulco the master, in our opinion, should have taken greater precautions in getting the men into stronger condition by stricter discipline, making them thoroughly clean themselves, and have paid more attention to their food, so that they might regain their strength, as he must have expected to have encountered stormy weather in the high latitudes of this coast. That on encountering the cold, stormy weather, most of the men in their weak state, just coming out of warm weather, succumbed to the cold and took to their bunks, leaving but seven able men to man the ship, including the master, mate and steward. That in the opinion of the court the scale brutality laid against the master has been accused of consisted in using his best endeavors to get those on the sick list he thought able to come on deck and take a share of the work so as to relieve the other weak ones. We believe this was necessary under the circumstances, the ship being very short handed, and in a critical position. That in our opinion the cause of the deaths as correctly stated in the official log. The cook, in our opinion, might have attended to his duties in a better manner, as he was but slightly ill, and was able to be around after only two days in the hospital at Astoria and we think a good deal of the neglect and inattention during the cold weather can be charged to him, the steward being fully employed and doing his duty.

The court has pleasure in returning the master, P. J. Paynter, his certificate, exonerating him from all blame in the late disastrous passage from Acapulco to this port, and commending him for his good management in bringing his ship safely into port under such trying circumstances. The court also returns the certificate of Thomas Askew, mate, with commendation for the aid he rendered the master during the eventful voyage.

DEATH OF REV. P. MACKEN

Rev. P. Macken, the late rector of St. Francis church, who had been seriously ill for several months, departed this life yesterday morning at 5 o'clock at his pastoral residence in East Portland. The reverend gentleman was born in 1822, and was therefore about 63 years of age at the time of his demise. The county Longford, Ireland, was his birthplace and the spot around which were entwined the memories of his childhood. The foundation of his ecclesiastical studies were laid in the well-known seminary of Saint Kieran's in the county Cavan, and he finished his studies in the old far-famed college of St. Kyran, Castleknock, county Dublin an institution which has given to the church many of its most zealous and signal apostles, among whom may be mentioned the most Rev. Dr. Lynch the archbishop of Toronto, Canada. Father Macken was a classmate of Fathers Gleason and King of Oakland, California, Father Dillon of Grass Valley, and the learned bishop O. Farrell of Trenton, New Jersey. He was ordained in All Hallow's College, in the village of Drumcondra, county Dublin, on July 2, 1853. The deceased was a hard-working, energetic priest, and was one of Oregon's pioneer priests, having breasted the storms of this great northwest for over thirty years. He had been an officiating clergyman for the past thirty-two years, and he took charge of his present mission July 7, 1861 and on which time he has been administering not only to the spiritual wants of his parishioners in East Portland, but also to the Catholics of Milwaukie, Powell's valley and the county. He was a characterist Irish clergyman of great industry and indomitable perseverance full of zeal for God's honor and glory, and with peace and charity for all. He was ever found assisting, relieving and encouraging and instructing others. Though unswerving in his fidelity and devotion to the free government and institutions of the United States yet his heart went out for his distant and unhappy countrymen across the Atlantic, and as he sighed for the wrongs of his country, he keenly regretted that so fair a land, over which lingers like an entrancing fascination, the recollection of its bygone glories should be the fate child of a cruel, heartless and remorseless destiny.

Since his arrival in Oregon Father Macken has had charge of various parishes, and the manner in which he succeeded will be attested by the hundreds of grateful and happy souls who, through his ministrations, have reached that happy home beyond the skies, where the just shine as stars for all eternity and whose angelic hosts are extended to welcome his soul to that home of light and refreshment which God has promised to those who love him and serve him faithfully here below. May he rest in peace. W. I.

OUTGOING PASSENGERS.

The steamship Oregon, sailing for San Francisco carries the following passengers:

Hon O N Denny	A Miller & Wife
Mrs G Lim	W Tatum
John Steel	F B Gaskell and John
Capt Parker and Wf	Thos D Tims
J Nimo	S A Harris
C Watkins	A Towne
Teschwabacher	E C Smith
H W Cooke	W F Bowers
H T Cheung	A Mayer
Wm A Verill	Mrs Jos Fisher
Mrs Tiley	Mrs Wiley
Miss Anderson	Mrs Carroll
B H Levy	A B Harris
B Harris	Sam Gregg
D Woodson	Theo Freeman
N H Steart	E F Fly
J Strawbridge	H C Coons
Jno John Ryschberg	O C Dewey
L Feldman	L Barr
N Knoflland	J Reinhart
M A M Childs	John Buckman
White & Co	3 in the steerage

Dr Henley's Celery

Prof. Soforth will restore the weak, nervous and languishing to perfect health. Dr. Henley's Extract of Smart Weed or Water Pepper cures Cramp and Cramp or Water in the Stomach. Dr. Henley's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla will be found just the thing to purify the blood, and give it the health and vigor it requires. Dr. Henley's Compound

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

L. N. GILMAN.

GILMAN & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants

No. 42 FIRST ST., BET PINE AND ASH.

AUCTION SALES of real estate furniture, general merchandise, horses, cattle, buggies, etc. Regular sales—Tuesdays & Fridays at 10 o'clock.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

[illegible] Third st. [illegible] tion on Pine streets

ON THURSDAY, FEB 5, 1885,

At 10 o'clock A. M.

The Entire Furniture of 22 Rooms,

[illegible]

GILMAN & CO. Auctioneers.

SPECIAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION — NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of [illegible] is this day dissolved. The business will be settled by J. W. Seavey, who is duly authorized to collect all accounts due the late firm and will account for the same when called upon to do so. Dated Portland, Feb. 2, 1885. J. W. SEAVEY. GEO. HOLMAN.

NOTICE—HOP TAI WO & CO., CHINESE MERCHANTS hereby give notice that the business heretofore being transacted by them as a co-partnership between Hop Tai Wo & Co. and Morrison Kung Hop Tai & Co. of Portland, Oregon, have sold their stock of goods, including all outstanding accounts, to Kung Hop Tai & Co. who assume the business and liabilities of said firm. All debts owing by Hop Tai Wo & Co. must be paid to Chew Hing at store, and all accounts against said firm will be paid by said Chew Hing.

HOP TAI WO & CO.

CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between Geo. Pope and W. C. Redding, doing business under the firm name and style of Pope & Redding, has terminated on the 1st day of January, 1885. Geo. P. Pope will continue the business at the old stand, Wool Exchange warehouse, Terminal block, Portland, Or., Jan. 1, 1885. 16w GEO. POPE.

All outstanding debts now due and to become due to the late firm of Pope & Redding will be collected by the Pope who alone is authorized to receive payment.

GEO. POPE. W. S. REDDING.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned in the city of Portland, Oregon, under the firm name of Bailey & Steele, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Chas. Steele retires from the business. The business hereafter will be conducted by J. C. Bailey, who will collect all accounts due, and pay all debts due, and pay all claims against the late firm. J. C. BAILEY. CHARLES STEELE.

CHISEL-TOOTH SAW.

TUM & BOWEN SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS, Front st., Portland Or., solicit orders for the universally liked chisel-tooth saw, now made with our patent improved segment saw, which places it far in advance of all worthless imitations.

SMALL MACHINERY & ENGINE BOILERS ETC.

TUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS, Front st., Portland Or. We have made a particular part of this class of machinery in the past, and our long experience and valuable patterns fully qualify the wants of mill men.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

S. MASON (LATE OF McCRAKEN & Mason and successor to H. Abraham) wholesale and commission merchant Nos. 2 and 4 North Front st. Portland, Or.

O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and grass seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc. N. E. cor. Front and Oak sts. Portland, Or. [illegible]

ARK LEVY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, importer of and dealer in tropical and domestic fruits, dried and canned fruits, nuts, figs, dates, etc. 122 First st., Cosmopolitan block, Portland, Or. Consignments of Oregon products solicited.

OHN & BRO., 170 FRONT STREET, PAINT and country produce a specialty.

JOHN & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND general stores, 10 N. Front st., Portland, Or.

EN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE forwarders, Front and D Sts., Portland, Or.

S. BATTIN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERchant and produce dealer, 132 Front street.

LOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND commission Merchants, agents for San Salvador Lime Co. 34 Front street, cor. Ash st.

ER & WEST—J. G. MILLER, W. H. WEST, commission merchants in general and dairy produce, 10 Front st., between Washington and Stark.

N, CHORBEL & CO., SHIPPING AND COMmission Merchants, specialties—wheat, flour, grain bags, etc., N. W. cor. Front and Ash sts., Portland, Or.

HILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

SPILL & CO. 184 AND 186 FRONT STREET, manufacturers of Thresher, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, Engines, Cultivators, Harrows, etc.

H. HOTTELET'S IMPLEMENT COMPANY, importer and dealer in farm and mill machinery, 170 Front st., Portland, Or.

H. DODD & CO. SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE Mower, Eagle Clinton Pitts Thresher, Haines Schettler Wagons. Front, First and Yamhill.

H. BURRELL & CO., WHOLESALE FARM machinery and dealers in agricultural implements, farm and spring wagons, buggies, carriages, portable and stationary engines, saw mills and mill machinery a specialty, rubber and leather belting.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

P. CLINTON, RESIDENCE COR. N. EIGHTH and H. Office Second and Ash. [illegible]

C. E. GEIGER—HOMEOPATHIST AND SURgeon, Cambridge building, Third and Morrison.

McLAIN VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. Office 70 & Frazier's stable, cor. Fifth and Taylor.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ON & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Corner Front and D Sts., Portland, Or.

ITT & MACLEAY WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 64 and 66 Front st.

ADAMS & ELLIOTT WHOLESALE GROCERS, forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 8 Front street, Portland, Or.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

ELLY, BRADLEY & CO. SUCCESSORS TO ley & Debney, 170 Front st., Wholesale Leather and Findings, Shoe Store Supplies.

MINING MACHINERY.

KE & LAGY MILL, RAILWAY & MINing supplies, 149 North Front st.

MACHINISTS.

EMAN & WOLFE, MACHINISTS, CORNER of Third st., Portland Or. Heavy and light iron and brass castings of all descriptions, planing and shaping to order.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

AMIN J. COHEN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Notary Public, Room 14 upstairs, N. E. cor. 2nd and Stark sts., Portland, Or.

SAILS, FLAGS AND TENTS.

SMITH SAIL, FLAG AND TENT MAKER, North Front st., Portland, Or.

Now Flake

[illegible] article for [illegible] and testing the [illegible] one [illegible] re- [illegible] Price [illegible]

JOHN A. CHILD & CO., Druggists, Morrison and Second sts., Portland

C. H. WILCOX,

Dealer & Stationer,

Leading Newspapers and Periodicals in stock. Subscriptions a specialty. Corner First and Oak sts., Portland, Or.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Oregonian.

FOUR-PAGE EDITION.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1885.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PREPAID IN ADVANCE.

Daily per month	$ 1 00
Daily with Sunday per month	1 30
Daily per year	12 00
Daily with Sunday, per year	14 00
Sunday, per year	2 50
Weekly per year	2 00
The Weekly per year	2 50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted	20
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included	25

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, [illegible]

Place of Observation	Height of Barom'r	Highest Temp. last 24 Hours	Lowest Temp. last 24 Hours	Wind Direction	Wind Velocity	Rain fall in inches
Portland	30.12	40	34	S.	6	0.14
Olympia	30.12	40	34	SW.	6	0.14
Roseburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	SW.	4	0.14
Tatoosh	30.13	46	44	E.	4	0.14

Maximum thermometer, 50; minimum, 34.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY.

The furniture of rooms over Third st. bet. Oak and Pine, Gilman & Co.

OVER AND PASSENGERS

To arrive over the Northern Pacific this morning per R. S. Cox and C. E. Hastings.

BRIEF MENTION

Ticket No. 49 drew the prize afghan which was raffled at Chadbourne & Co.'s.

L. & D. Barman were attached last night by Stolhart & Co. of San Francisco.

The German A. & S. Society will give a ball next Wednesday evening for the benefit of its relief fund.

The jury in the case of Charles Binder, charged with shooting Hans Roth, returned a verdict of not guilty.

On Tuesday evening there was a magnificent display of lightning, accompanied by heavy thunder, at Bonneville.

Friends of the Good Samaritan hospital should not forge the entertainment tonight at Judge Williams' Tickets $1, at W. B. Ayer & Co.'s.

Appearances indicate revival of business judging by the increase of working force at Little's. Mr. Little thinks the mass have gold frame that accompanies it, represents the goddess of Liberty in the act of crowning kneeling womanhood with a wreath of laurel over her head are fine portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Garfield and Baker, and in the auditorium below the coronation scene are faces to the number of about 300, among whom may be recognized Judge Deady, ex-Governor Chadwick, Secretary Earhart, Senator Dolph, Representative George, Hon. Samuel R. Thurston, Mr. W. S. Ladd, and a host of other well-known gentlemen to whom Mrs. Dunniway has been indebted for necessary assistance in carrying forward the good-templar movement. The engraving was presented to the state by Senator Siglin of Polk in a neat speech, on behalf of the Oregon Woman Suffrage association.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

DEFECTIVE "THE HOME."—Mr. Charles A. Malmkey has very kindly consented to take care of any parcels, intended for the child Home, which may be sent to his market, corner Fourth and Morrison streets—a favor which was asked by the Ladies' Relief Society. A good many families in Portland always keep "The Home" in mind, and during past years have sent to the institution packages of clothing, or pictures books, or good things to eat whenever they could be well spared. But these contributions have dropped off since the children were moved to the new Home not from lack of interest or from neglect, but on account of, first, the severe weather, and, second, the great distance. However the west side road runs near by The Home and the McMinnville accommodation in the evening stops at the platform not far from the building. Superintendent Brandt, of the Oregon and California, has expressed a willingness to see that all parcels are delivered at the platform, and another friend of the children has promised to put the contribution aboard the train at Morrison street. Anything destined for the children will be certain to reach them if left at Malmkey's and his delivery wagon will carry packages from the houses of his customers to the market.

FOUND HER CHILD.—Some time since an infant was left on the porch of C. H. Woodard's residence. It was kindly cared for by Mrs. Woodard during the night and next day turned over to the charge of Mrs. Craft, Mrs. Woodard paying a week's board in advance for the youngster. A day or two after a good-looking young woman called at Mrs. Craft's and stated that she was the mother of the child. It had been taken away from her by her brother while she was yet confined to her bed. She had kept track of her child from the items appearing in THE OREGONIAN, and as soon as able to travel had set out to reclaim it. When the little one was shown to her she clasped it to her bosom and exclaimed "Oh, my darling baby, I have got you at last!" She then proceeded to administer nourishment to her darling in the good old-fashioned way which prevailed before nursing bottles were ever heard tell of, the little sucker taking kindly to the style. No one need desire to know anything further concerning this affair, but every one will hope that the mother and child may not be separated again for many a day.

"CORONATION OF WOMANHOOD."—Mrs. A. S. Dunniway, who is now at Salem, presents to the state a fine photo-crayon lithograph, "Coronation of Womanhood," dedicated to the loyal subjects of liberty, who are standing by the cause. The engraving, 12 by 28 inches inside the massive gold frame that accompanies it, represents the goddess of Liberty in the act of crowning kneeling womanhood with a wreath of laurel. Over her head are fine portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Garfield and Baker, and in the auditorium below the coronation scene are faces to the number of about 300, among whom may be recognized Judge Deady, ex-Governor Chadwick, Secretary Earhart, Senator Dolph, Representative George, Hon. Samuel R. Thurston, Mr. W. S. Ladd, and a host of other well-known gentlemen to whom Mrs. Dunniway has been indebted for necessary assistance in carrying forward the good-templar movement. The engraving was presented to the state by Senator Siglin of Polk in a neat speech, on behalf of the Oregon Woman Suffrage association.

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THE CITY COUNCIL

Wrangling about how the Streets shall be Lighted.

A TAX OF NINE MILLS LEVIED.

Grangers want a Market Place Established. The Mayor brings the fine silly goat Fellows Up with a Round Turn.

The city council held [illegible] session last night in the mayor's office. The full board was present, [illegible] and the proceedings [illegible] The most important matters [illegible] and upon [illegible]

PETITIONS.

[illegible] petitions [illegible] Lownsdale [illegible] asked for the grade of Grant street [illegible] The petitioners [illegible] owners of all the property affected [illegible] the improvement [illegible] and public property [illegible]

Mrs. M. Smith [illegible] petitioned for a sewer [illegible] Referred.

[illegible] petitioned that the grade of Grant street [illegible] changed. The petitioners [illegible] owners of the property affected [illegible] the improvement [illegible] the quantities [illegible] and public property [illegible]

[illegible] Dekum, A. and Caleb [illegible] and others petitioned [illegible] Referred.

John Dixon, Mrs. Stroud, [illegible] and others petitioned [illegible] Referred.

[illegible] Wm. Williams, W. S. Fletcher, Daniel Mahoney, S. D. Smith, H. C. Bennett, H. Mcintosh, H. O'Connell, A. W. Stowell, A. M. Tyler and others petitioned [illegible] Referred.

[illegible] and others petitioned [illegible] Referred.

The following petitioners [illegible] that the grade of Market street [illegible] Referred.

[illegible] petitioned [illegible] Referred.

[illegible] petitioned [illegible] Referred.

[illegible] petitioned

The Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 1885

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Feb 25—6 P M

Business has been fairly satisfactory during the week, and the volume of trade has been about the same as for the corresponding period last year. Retail trade has been quiet, owing to the bad weather, and the roads are in such a condition that country merchants have been unable to come to town. Collections are reported as fair. Money is in good demand at unchanged rates. Exchange on the East is steady at 50c discount. Drafts on San Francisco are at par. Sterling exchange is quiet and unchanged. Telegraphic transfers are quoted at $4 85½. Clearings for the week were $1,100,000. Bank balances were $200,000.

Wheat is dull and weak, with sellers at 80c and buyers at 78c. Oats are quiet and steady at 35c for milling and 30c for feed. Barley is dull at 75c for brewing and 70c for feed. Flour is quiet and unchanged. Bran is dull at $15 per ton. Hay is dull and weak, with sales of timothy at $12 and wheat at $10. Potatoes are dull at 30c per sack. Onions are dull at 2c per pound. Butter is dull and weak, with sales of fancy at 30c, choice at 25c, and low grades at 20c. Eggs are dull at 25c per dozen. Cheese is dull at 12½c for Oregon full cream. Hops are dull at 3@4c per pound. Wool is dull and unchanged. Mohair is dull at 30c per pound.

Hides are dull and unchanged. Dressed hogs are dull at 5½c per pound. Beef is dull at 3½@4c per pound. Mutton is dull at 4½c per pound. Veal is dull at 5c per pound. Tallow is dull at 2½c per pound. Lard is dull at 10c per pound. Provisions are dull and unchanged.

Wool—The market is without change. Sales are reported of 20,000 pounds at 12½c for fine medium, 13½c for medium, and 14½c for coarse. Mohair is dull at 30c per pound.

Hops—The market is dull and weak, with sales reported of 3,000 pounds at 3½c per pound.

Hides—The market is dull and unchanged. Sales are reported of 1,000 pounds at 4½c per pound for dry flint, 3½c for dry salted, and 2½c for green salted.

Dressed Hogs—The market is dull at 5½c per pound.

Beef—The market is dull at 3½@4c per pound.

Mutton—The market is dull at 4½c per pound.

Veal—The market is dull at 5c per pound.

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